

## Why the Farmer Should Vote Against the City Saloon.

1. Because the sons of farmers who visit the city, or go there to live, are frequently ruined by the city saloons. Vote for statewide prohibition, therefore, to protect your own sons and the sons of your neighbors from the city "groghops" which are luring our young men to destruction."—General Robert E. Lee.

2. Because the "wet" towns and cities advertise their intoxicants in the newspapers and by mail circulars, sending them even to schoolboys, and ship intoxicants in bottles and in jugs to your sons and your workmen, and thus produce disorder and drunkenness, and destroy the efficiency of labor on the farm and in the lumber mills and mines. Many public roads are also made unsafe for your wives and daughters to travel alone. Vote to prohibit the traffic in Virginia, and thus rid the state of this partnership with the saloon.

3. Because the saloon costs the state directly nearly \$2 to care for the ruin which it makes for every \$1 which it pays into the state treasury. The advocates of the saloon have tried to fool the farmers into believing that statewide prohibition will increase the taxes. But the people must bear the burden of pauperism, insanity and crime produced by the saloon. The supreme court of the United States has declared: "The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits than to any other source," and the supreme court is the same decision declared that "the injury, it is true, first falls upon him (the drinker) in his health, which the habit undermines; in his morals, which it weakens; and in the self-abasement, which it creates. But as it leads to neglect to business and waste of property and general demoralization, it affects those who are immediately connected with and dependent upon him. By the general concurrence of opinion of every civilized Christian community there are few sources of crime and misery to equal to the dramshop."

Which will the farmers believe, the United States supreme court or the special agents of the liquor traffic, who are printing and distributing falsehoods and misrepresentations of every kind all over Virginia to the farmers to vote for the saloons, so that the millionaire brewers and distillers throughout the country may continue to destroy Virginia boys?

4. Because, if the saloons are closed in the towns and cities of Virginia, the \$30,000,000 which is now spent for intoxicants, will be spent for food and clothing and the necessities and luxuries of life. And thus a better market will be furnished for the cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and other products of the farm. People who waste their money for drink have nothing with which to buy the farmer's products.

For the sake of the country boys living in town, for the sake of the boys at home, for the quietness, peace and safety of your own neighborhood, for the sake of reduction in taxation, for the securing of a better market for farm products; or all of these reasons, and for others which your own intelligence will suggest, vote for statewide prohibition on September 22 and against the licensed saloon.

## Why Should the Business Man Vote For Statewide Prohibition?

1. Because it will close the saloon, a direct competitor of every line of business which supplies the necessities and comforts of life. For example: Three ten-cent drinks a day for a year will buy four barrels of flour, twenty bushels of potatoes, 100 pounds of granulated sugar, ten pounds of salt, fifty pounds of butter, twenty pounds of rice, fifty pounds of oat flakes, twenty-five pounds of coffee, five pounds of tea, fifty cans of tomatoes, fifty cans of corn, ten dozen oranges, twenty dozen bananas, twenty-five pounds of beans, 100 cakes of soap, one pound of pepper, five gallons of molasses, twenty gallons of oil, and there would be enough money left to buy a good present for the wife and children.

What is true of the grocer is equally true of the butcher, the baker, the clothier, the shoe and dry goods merchant, the hardware, furniture and piano dealer, the contractor, the insurance agent and the banker. In short, every line of business will be benefited by the closing of the saloon. This has been the case wherever statewide prohibition has been adopted.

Mr. H. P. Taylor, a large wholesale merchant of the city of Richmond, sent out inquiries to 341 grocers and bankers in prohibition North Carolina. Among other questions Mr. Taylor asked: "Is your business benefited or injured by prohibition?" 281 answered: "Business benefited." He also asked: "Are your collections helped or hurt by prohibition?" 213 answered: "Collections helped," 111 did not answer, and seven answered: "Collections injured."

If prohibition had this effect on business in North Carolina should not every merchant and banker in Virginia vote for statewide prohibition?

2. Because it will remove temptation from the employees in stores, banks and offices. Why should employers insist that their employees abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor and discharge them when they get drunk, and yet vote to retain saloons, or as General Robert E. Lee called them: "groghops which are luring our young men to destruction?" If the business men of Virginia want sober employees they should vote for statewide prohibition. On this very principle the great Pennsylvania railroad has discontinued the sale of intoxicants in their dining cars and restaurants, because they could not consistently sell that which they forbid their employees to use.

For the benefit of their own business, and for the benefit of his employees every business man should vote for statewide prohibition in Virginia.

## Why Owners and Employees In Factories Should Vote For Statewide Prohibition.

1. Because the saloon impairs the efficiency of the workmen. The Outlook of August 8, in an article on "Industry vs. Alcohol," gives startling, and at the same time encouraging facts. The vice president of one of the largest iron works in Pittsburgh, which employs thousands of men, declared: "We know that until booze is banished we can never have really efficient workmen. We are fools if we do not profit by what he has shown us. Take it from me, booze has got to go. It is purely a matter of dollars and cents. They say corporations have no souls. From this time forth corporations are going to show mighty little soul toward the man who drinks." Early in the current year 1914 the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad posted a notice forbidding its men to drink. Apparently the men paid little heed. Detectives were employed to ferret out the drinkers, and one day in January 126 men were summarily fired. Conductors, engineers, trainmen and brakemen were included in the list. And when it was said that these were only the first dismissals, and that others would follow if drinking were not discontinued, there was a rush for the water wagon.

The Pennsylvania railroad, the greatest railroad corporation in the world, has 125,000 employees. In order to secure efficiency among its men, it has a rigid rule against the use of intoxicants at any time. So important does this great railroad consider the observance of this rule, that the detectives of the company made 784,675 "observations," but found only 158 men violating the rule against liquor. When a great railroad company will spend the money to inspect the habits of 125,000 men it means the end of booze.

Owners and employees in factories and industrial plants should vote to destroy the partnership of Virginia with the saloon, because the saloon destroys efficiency.

2. Because the saloon is the prolific cause of accidents in all kinds of factories. The manufacturers and their employees should vote to dissolve the partnership of Virginia with the saloon.

Mr. Thomas D. West manager of the great Cleveland Steel foundry, who started the anti-accident association, says: "The law says that to industries if a man in your employ loses his fingers and eye, or a limb, you or your insurance agencies are liable for a heavy indemnity, yet saloons are licensed to be located next door to factories to sell employees drink that will weaken their limbs, befuddle their intellects and thus render them liable to accident, that even the best safety appliances and the watchfulness of superintendents cannot prevent. This outwitting of justice, common sense and humanity supported by law is responsible for many of the 2,000,000 injuries and 35,000 deaths that occur annually in American industries."

3. Manufacturers and employees in factories should vote to dissolve the partnership of Virginia with the saloon, because of the waste of time, and the curtail in the product of the plant, due to the saloon. Wherever the saloon is found lumber plants and factories of all kinds are troubled with irregularity in the work of employees. Many establishments are paralyzed on Monday by the failure of hands to come in, owing to drinking on Saturday night and Sunday, and the output of the plant is greatly curtailed because of the absence of men whose places cannot be filled at a moment's notice.

So the employer and employee, should vote for statewide prohibition and close the legalized saloon, the chief distributor of that which produces disorder in industrial plants, and reduces the efficiency of the workingman.

## DOING GOD'S WORK

Preacher Who Makes Impression Must Ever Walk in the Real Light.

Those preachers count who are servants of the Word of God rather than the expounders of the words of men. They are not carried away by every kind of doctrine. They are not carried away by pessimism. They are not puffed up with baseless optimism. They have faith and they make their faith tell by their works. The ill-digested schemes and plans for the wholesale redemption of man in society have no hearing from them. They try all things, but they hold fast only to that which is good. They are not opinionated and perverse. They are meek and lowly, but common sense, aggressive and persuasive—a combination of qualities that makes a successful pastor and one that is sure to find the possessor climbing the ladder of ecclesiastical preferment by regular stages.

There are preachers who employ most of their time studying eddies of dust in the movements of society, who might much better employ their time in proclaiming the kingdom of heaven in their pulpits and by their accustomed functions. Increasing faith where it is found, implanting it where it is not found, and discovering it in the hopeless germs of a living hope. Some preachers are so busy with politics that they cease to be politic with respect to the great issue of sin and salvation. Some preachers are so busy in answering the outcries of those who are crying, "Lo! here, Lo! there," that they forget the Master has warned them not to follow such and that the kingdom of heaven is within men. It is always a fine principle of action for a pastor not to advance faster than his brethren. When he finds a tendency to run before he has been sent he should take himself to task and inquire whether he is not exhibiting a sample of zeal without knowledge. There are many aggravations to hasty generalizations and to ephemeral activity. But the fundamental fact is that God lives and all is right with the world, even when the wicked seem to flourish as the green bay tree.

### Preacher's Real Work.

The finest, the only real worthy work of the preacher is to conserve the good. He may blast the evil with words of flame. But to conserve the good he must persuade men. He may bring maledictions upon the heads of the offenders. But he must reach their hearts if he is to save them from the error of their ways. The preacher who really counts never mistakes the mint and cummin for the law and judgment. He never leaves undone the important things in his anxiety to attend to the unimportant. He never confounds opinion with principle nor uses the sacred name of conviction to bolster his own set determination to have his own views prevail. He is reasonable and conciliatory and ready to esteem other men better than himself. In all things he seeks to have a conscience void of offense before God and men and to do this he observes the enjoinder of Jesus: "Judge not that ye be not judged."

### The True Mission.

In the pulpit and out of the pulpit the preacher who counts is a teacher of sound doctrine and a worker of the fine, unobtrusive ministries that give savor to the name of Jesus in the eyes of the needy, the sick, the afflicted, the worried and distressed. He holds the lamp of faith in one hand and points with the other to the star of eternal hope that will shine even though faith itself grow dim. This is the preacher for these times as for all times. This is the class from which are selected the heads of important educational institutions, and men of leadership. These are the men whom the pulpits of important churches attract. They can give a reason for the faith that is in them through testimony of their good works and their fidelity to the high principles of their Master.

### Rights of Others.

When the duties of life are performed through love and not through selfishness, the rights of others are considered as sacred as our own rights.

We are to love our neighbor not more, not less, but "as ourselves." With this conception of Christianity which is the true one, we will escape the unworthiness of claiming and demanding more than we are entitled to; and if we get more, some one must get less. There is surplus of rights from which one may draw and not infringe upon what is due another.

The great fault is that nearly every one is striving not to get his just due but to get all that he can, irrespective of the value of the services rendered. In this way social justice is defeated and industrial equality destroyed.

### The Religion of Jesus.

It is the religion of Jesus alone that can give peace to man; it unites him with his Savior, it subdues his passions, it controls his desires, it consoles him with the love of Christ, it gives him joy even in sorrow; and this is a joy that cannot be taken away.—Fenelon.

### Prayer.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer.

### Card of Thanks

We desire to express through the columns of the "Highland Recorder" our grateful appreciation and kindest regards to all those who so kindly assisted us in the hours and days of our beloved husband and father's death and sickness. And may God richly bless those who so kindly and liberally helped us in a financial way at the burial of our loved one. Respectfully,  
Mrs. Ada McLaughlin and children, also other relatives.

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## FORMER ATTORNEY-GENERAL ANDERSON CALLS UPON VIRGINIANS TO OPPOSE ADOPTION OF STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION

Issues Powerful Indictment Against Attempt to Regulate Habits and Conduct of People of Virginia by a Blanket Prohibitory Law Which Would be Ignored in Every Community Where It is Not Supported by Public Sentiment.

SAYS LAW WOULD ENGENDER HYPOCRISY AND BRING SHAME TO ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

### MAJOR W. A. ANDERSON ON STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

"My profound conviction is that the people of Virginia will make a very grave mistake if they shall fail to reject the proposed law and adhere to the present local option law, when they come to vote on this question."

"It is because I do not want to see the high character of our people for honorable, manly, and upright conduct, and their frankness and their dutiful obedience to law, undermined and debased by the insidious influences of such mistaken legislation adopted for their reformation that I trust that a Merciful Providence will save them from inviting such evils upon their heads as will, in my humble judgment, follow in the wake of the substitution of State-Wide for the system of local prohibition now in force."

These two paragraphs from an open letter to the people of Virginia by William A. Anderson, of Lexington, soldier, lawyer, legislator, and formerly Attorney-General of Virginia, strike the keynote of one of the most convincing indictments of the proposed State-wide prohibition law that the present campaign has developed.

Major Anderson's attachment to Virginia and her institutions dates back through a distinguished line of ancestors to the middle of the eighteenth century. His father, Francis T. Anderson, was a judge of the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

For eighteen years Major Anderson was a member of the State Central, and for six years of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party. He has served in both houses of the State Legislature, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1901, serving as chairman of the committee on the final revision of the Constitution. In 1878 he was sent to France as one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. As a soldier he bears to-day the scars of wounds received by him at Manassas.

Coming, as it does, from one of Virginia's greatest lawyers, the arraignment is most significant. It is couched in the temperate language of the trained student of law, and its conclusions are driven home with a forcefulness and logic that cannot be shaken.

### ACT FRAUGHT WITH HARM.

Major Anderson expresses his deep regret that good men and women are to be found supporting a measure fraught with such harm for the State and its institutions. The real issue of the campaign, he points out, is not one between temperance and intemperance, but between State-wide prohibition and local option, or local prohibition, as rival methods of dealing with the abuse of liquor. He continues:

"Extreme as are the provisions of the enactment now to be submitted for the judgment of the people, that act does not make the use of alcoholic liquors a crime, nor does it condemn such use. Indeed, it recognizes the propriety of both their use and their manufacture and sale in the cases of wines and malt liquors and cider under certain conditions—conditions which necessarily admit the principle that such manufacture and use may sometimes be proper."

### DEFINES REAL ISSUE.

"No, the issue now presented to the people of Virginia for their decision is not one of temperance

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MAJOR W. A. ANDERSON.

against intemperance, although a good deal of intemperance has characterized the assertions of some of the State-wide advocates. The true issue is whether the identical measure proposed presents the wisest and best way now available for dealing with the subject."

Major Anderson points to the present local option law, which permits practically every political subdivision of the State to decide the licensing question for itself as the law best fitted to deal with the problem. It is easy to operate, and once local prohibition or local regulation is declared under it, it has the merit of being the lawful expression of the will of the people in the community.

On the other hand, General Anderson points out, State-wide prohibition is violative of the time-honored doctrine of local self-government, "the historic and most essential principle of Virginian, of American, of Anglo-Saxon, of human liberty."

### SUMPTUARY LAW USELESS.

"The experience of mankind teaches that in a free country no law, and particularly that no sumptuary law, can ever be uniformly or long enforced against the deliberate judgment and the public sentiment of the communities in which and by the official agencies of which it is sought to be enforced. That grand juries will not indict, or, if they indict, petit juries will not convict men for committing offenses which, however denounced by statute, the jurors consider not to be acts of turpitude, nor deserving of infamous punishment."

"It has been found that while punishment harsh and infamous in their severity will to some extent deter, they will not by any means wholly prevent the violation of such enactments, lighter punishments, such as fines without sentences to imprisonment and hard labor, are utterly ineffectual."

### WARNS AGAINST MISTAKE.

"But in communities where public opinion does not sustain the law, even the lighter punishments will not be inflicted. My profound conviction is, that the people of Virginia will make a very grave mistake if they shall fail to reject the proposed law and to adhere to the present local option law, when they come to vote on this question."

First--Because such a State-wide enactment for the regulation of the habits and conduct and acts of the people of the State, will be futile to accomplish the purpose avowedly desired, by any means so well as the system of local prohibition, which it would supplant.

Second--Because it would be in violation of the principle of local self-government which constitutes the very cornerstone of civil and political liberty.

Third--Because if attempted to be enforced in communities which do not sanction its propriety, it will prove a dead letter therein to such an extent as to engender hypocrisy, deception and perjury, encourage a spirit of contempt for all law, and bring shame and reproach upon the administration of justice. At the same time the traffic in intoxicating liquors would go on in such communities under pernicious conditions free from any burden of taxation.

"It is because I do not want to see the high character of our people for honorable, manly, upright conduct, and their frankness and their dutiful obedience to law, undermined and debased by the insidious influences of such mistaken legislation adopted for their reformation that I trust that a Merciful Providence will save them from inviting such evils upon their heads as will, in my humble judgment, follow in the wake of the substitution of State-Wide for the system of local prohibition now in force."

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